

Bitter Feeling in Navy Against Secretary Daniels

General Irritation Caused Among the Officers by Wine Mess Order and Among Bluejackets by School Ship and New Canteen System

A picture picture showing Secretary of the Navy Daniels at work at his desk was hissed recently by bluejackets of Vera Cruz. The accompanying article explains the cause and the feeling is not exaggerated. The writer has been in close association with naval people, both afloat and ashore, for a considerable period, and has therefore had opportunity of obtaining accurate information.

SECRETARY in his convictions as is Secretary of the Navy Daniels, there is little doubt but that his genial spirit would be somewhat perturbed did he realize the irritation he has caused in the naval service by the enforcement of his own ideas. There is a spirit of resentment in the service which has never been equalled in the memory of the oldest man in the fleet, and it is generally true that the navy is counting the days until March 4, 1917, when it has hopes of Dr. Daniels's retirement from his present post. As long as he is Secretary Mr. Daniels's orders will be obeyed in letter and spirit by every man, and there will be no word of complaint or criticism in public, but the fact remains that the navy in which the North Carolina can best please the service to-day is resigning.

It is probably true that the service is not entirely justified in its bitter feeling toward Mr. Daniels, yet the feeling is there, a demoralizing influence, but for the service and bad for Mr. Daniels. It is equally true, however, that that man cannot be called a success who in fifteen months transforms thousands of men, of the most diverse origins, personalities and political views, into a body which is absolutely a unit in condemnation of many of his official acts, and makes the navy for the first time in a generation a body of seething criticism and discontent.

It is a rather interesting fact that half the blame for what Mr. Daniels has done is put by the navy upon the broad shoulders of his predecessor, Mr. Bryan. In fact, the two are constantly linked together in the mind of the service, and the retirement of Mr. Bryan from his present post of authority in the national Government would cause almost as much rejoicing as that of his colleague, the Secretary of the Navy.

Those who have given this grave and unpleasant situation—highly regrettable in every way regardless of who is to blame—most serious and dispassionate study have reached the conclusion that the cause of the difficulty is fundamental and is found in the vast gulf between the point of view of Mr. Daniels and that of the navy itself. The navy considers itself a force collected and maintained for one purpose, namely to serve as the sea defense of the United States in case of war.

To carry out this purpose the navy looks to do all that human ingenuity, study and available resources can accomplish for the development of such efficiency as will give the best prospect of American success in a contest with foreign powers. All that does not contribute to this purpose, all that interferes with or is contrary to this ideal the navy would reject. The navy proceeds on the idea that it would not exist were it not for the national expectation that some day it will be needed either as a preventive of war or as a force to bring a war to an end; its sole aim therefore is to make the best preparation possible for such a day.

Mr. Daniels, on the other hand, if the question existing in the navy is well founded, does not proceed with such ideas as the fundamental basis of his policies of administration. The navy believes that he considers the service a great but probably for the moment necessary evil, the direction of which political fortune has thrust into his hands. The navy considers him unwilling to devote himself to the single idea of achieving the maximum preparedness for the most efficient defense of the nation and believes that he is trying to make the navy serve other purposes. Instead of regarding it as a wonderfully complex human machine he is treating the service as a field for the application of his political principles, as an aggregation of individuals for whose mental and moral welfare, instead of efficiency, he has been made responsible.

The service considers that Mr. Daniels has not the least sympathy with or understanding of it professionally; that he does not trust it; that he is trying to do both a great politician and an efficient administrator, giving the political side the benefit of a doubt in any contest between political exigencies and the best interests of the navy. The navy's conviction that Mr. Daniels is playing politics is unshakable, but this is not strange, because in the past the officers have seen political influence reaching out from Washington to the fireman of the battleships and the shipyard of the navy yards.

Most of Mr. Daniels's innovations have been leveled particularly at the officers and designed for the benefit of the enlisted man. But the bluejacket perhaps has a grudge against the Secretary; certainly the fact is to-day that most of the enlisted men indicate a desire that Mr. Daniels should leave them alone. Take the matter of ship schools, probably the achievement in which the Secretary takes the most pride. Yet the suspension of the school order during service in Mexican waters was hailed with delight by the fleet and was regarded as one of the compensations for the trying duty in the tropics. Careful observation and inquiry will satisfy the inquirer that the school order must be greatly modified if it is to bring any satisfactory results, and become at all popular with the men.



Courtesy Co-Operative Press.
Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels.

daily cases of delinquency demonstrate. The time devoted to school each afternoon is taken out of working hours, and while one may possibly dismiss as prejudiced the criticism of the officers that the school interferes with the ship's work, one cannot so easily dismiss the statement of the men themselves that they had rather be at work. Indeed the attitude of the majority seen in the classrooms is sufficient proof of this.

Critics of the order declare that two mistakes were made in the order; first, in making attendance compulsory, and second, in forcing the men to study grammar school subjects. Before the school order, the ambitious found abundant opportunity to study technical subjects, proficiency in which is required for advancement in the numerous departments of navy organization. They also found plenty of officers willing to furnish them with books and instruction. The new order, however, has herded into the classrooms the majority who have no desire to study along with the ambitious minority, and the common level of course is that of the uninterested.

If the Government considers that every bluejacket should have a knowledge of the elementary subjects taught in the public schools, it is declared, either no candidates for enlistment should be accepted unless they qualify in this respect or else the recruits should be kept at training stations until they acquire the standard proficiency. From the navy point of view, as set forth above, the diversion of the fleet from its prime purpose to that of the grammar school is unsound policy and a hamper on efficiency.

The navy has always educated its young men to take higher positions in the service just as rapidly as the men themselves would make it possible. This has obviously been necessary, for it is not the ships which constitute an efficient navy, but the ships in combination with the men who have mastered the intricacies of ship and gun operation and maintenance.

The great asset of the navy is its trained men, and with the constant flow of experienced men out of the service into civil life the navy has always been obliged to train other men to take their places. Consequently instruction in the technical subjects has always gone forward, the officers carrying the men along just as rapidly as the intelligence and industry of the latter would permit. The school order would have been welcomed had it provided for the better organization of this process of constant training of young men to take the higher places, but naval officers do not consider it the real function of the service to supply the deficiencies of the public school system.

Mr. Daniels holds to the belief that by promising an education he will attract more recruits to the service, and this is perhaps true, but out of 5,000 apprentices recently examined at a training station only nine out of every 100 said they came into the navy for an education, while it was found that a much larger number had deliberately left school to enlist in the service. The navy does not consider that its function is to fit men for civil life, but rather to maintain the ships in an efficient condition and keep always a force of highly trained men competent to man them for the defense of the nation. If service in the navy helps the individual on his return to civil life, so much the better for the individual and the nation, according to the service point of view, but this result officers regard as a highly desirable by-product rather than as the chief objective of the navy.

The consumption of wines and beers in the fleet is very small indeed, even in these recent months when there have been deliberate efforts to drink up remaining stocks before July 1. Navigating officers and others charged with responsibility at sea almost invariably abstain from drinking anything at all during such periods.

But now the enlisted men have been hit by the Secretary in what they regard as the sacred realm of their personal tastes and preferences. This is in regard to canteen stores. Every ship operates a store for the benefit of the men in which they buy tobacco, candy and all the odds and ends which they need or like. The prices are kept down to a minimum and the profits turned into the welfare funds, out of which the expenses of moving picture entertainments, athletic equipment and phonographs and player-pianos are paid.

Mr. Daniels, according to report, reached the conclusion that the "trusts" were enjoying a monopoly in supplying certain articles to these canteens, purchases for which are all made by the Navy Department. This was in regard to certain branded or so-called proprietary articles, such as tobaccos, tooth pastes, candies, etc. He ordered that the purchase of these brands cease and that instead the goods be bought according to the lowest bids meeting certain specifications.

Now the bluejacket's invariable demand for a certain brand of tobacco does not rest upon his careful study of that tobacco and its measurement with certain specifications. He buys it because it is the kind he always has bought, because he likes it and because he wants it. The doctrine of "I have something else just as good" makes no hit with him; he doesn't know why, but he wants his favorite brand because he wants it. Consequently the upheaval in the canteen goods and the substitution of goods that he never heard of for the brands that the navy has depended upon for a generation have resulted in a decided curtailment of the canteen receipts and a murmur of discontent among the bluejackets.

They fail to see why they can't spend their own hard earned nickels and dimes for the little articles that they want. It is to be doubted if the "trusts," hostility to which the fleet has been given to understand is the cause of the new order, have been put out of business, so that nothing has been achieved except to arouse discontent among both the makers of the favorite articles and the navy consumers of those articles.

The officers feel that they have many grievances against the present Secretary of the Navy. But not a word of criticism of the Administration will ever be heard in public from any officer. It is impossible, however, to associate with naval officers and not sense their likes and dislikes, their prejudices and inclinations. And certainly since Mr. Daniels became Secretary a state of affairs such as never before existed in the navy has been brought about which is deserving of the knowledge and the attention of all Americans interested in the navy.

Mr. Daniels has been doing everything he can think of to win the favor of the bluejacket, or, better, to improve the lot of the enlisted man. He has gone far, and undoubtedly would have gone much further if left to his own devices, and in executing these policies he has hit the commissioned officer many a blow. Yet here is the strange fact which ought to afford some food for thought:

While the officers are publicly silent as to their personal views of the new policies, obeying every order to the utmost in letter and spirit, a moving picture scene showing Secretary Daniels at work at his desk in Washington was hissed by bluejackets on board one of the battleships at Vera Cruz. The demonstration was promptly stopped by an officer who announced that there would be no more such outbursts or moving picture shows would come to an abrupt end on that ship.

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At 29c. Cambric Petticoats, with deep ruffles of choice embroidery; also underlay. No mail, telephone or hurry box orders filled.
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- The Favored New Petticoats of White, \$1.98.**
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- White Sateen Petticoats, 98c.**
High luster light weight sateen Petticoats of white, straight model, finished with embroidered scallop; another model has a deep sectional plating.

\$2.00 Paris Made Nightgowns, \$1.18
Just received an importation of Dainty Paris Made Gowns, chemise style, with front effectively hand-embroidered, hand-made eyelets ribbon run; also embroidery scallop finishing the neck and sleeves.
Second Floor, East Building.

Women's \$2.00 Summer Dresses at 98c.

THE CROWD that came here on Monday last was a splendid illustration of the faith Brooklyn women have in this apparel store—we did not quote value at all—simply announced a sale of well made Dresses at 98c.—and the throng that crowded the room devoted to this merchandise was greater than even our most sanguine expectations pictured.

- Now for tomorrow we have purchased another lot of Dresses, and frankly state a conservative value—\$2.00—although your just estimate will far exceed this figure and invite all of those who did not share in the last sale to come now, feeling assured that those who DID share in the last sale will be here early.
- \$4.00 Dresses at \$2.98.**
One specially priced model of eponge, made with long tulle skirt; organdie in high and vestee effect, finished with patent leather belt; an assortment of colors; sizes 34 to 40.
- \$6.00 Crepe Dresses, \$3.98.**
Two distinct models, one with Russian tulle skirt, with underskirt of striped crepe. The blouse is made full with net front, striped trimming down front and sleeves, finished with moire girdle. Colors are black and white, navy and white and pink and white, and another model in all white. Sizes up to 44.
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Women's Washable Summer Skirts At 98c., \$1.65 and \$2.25

TWO THOUSAND Wash Skirts, just at the time of the year when they are most appreciated, and at prices which simply cannot be matched anywhere. We shall not quote values—we leave that for you to judge when you see the Skirts. Suffice to say that at the prices we quote you can buy three or four Skirts for about the same money one or two would cost ordinarily elsewhere. Summer materials and styles, waist bands 23 to 36 inches, lengths 38 to 43 inches.

At 98c. Made of pure linen, in tan and navy blue, corded and ruffled, made in smart sport styles and long Russian tulle.

At \$1.65. Made in hip yoke and long Russian tulle styles. The material is a good quality white pique.

**At \$2.25. Fine white crepe in the new long Russian tulle style; all well made and accurate fitting.
Second Floor, Central Building.**

Women's 85c. Pure Silk Stockings, 59c.

PURE THREAD SILK, full fashioned Stockings, double heel, toes, high spliced reinforced heels, soles and toes. In black, white and colors.

Women's 19c. and 25c. Stockings, 2 Pairs for 25c.
Samples of plain knit and fine cottons, seamless and full fashioned, in black, white and colors. Also full fashioned, light weight black cotton Stockings with unbleached split soles. Usually priced at 10c.

Women's 25c. Stockings, 19c.
Fine gauge knit, full fashioned, double heel, toes, high spliced reinforced heels, soles and toes. Fast black.

Women's Stockings, 8c.
Light weight seamless cotton, double heel, soles and toes. In black and white.

Children's Stockings, 8c.
Cotton ribbed, serviceable grade. Fast black and white.

Babies' Cotton Socks at 8c.
White with fancy feet colored toes and plain white. Pink or Sky. Store orders only on all items.
Street Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

59c. Dresden Ribbons, 39c. Yard.

6 1/4 INCHES WIDE. High grade warp printed Dresden Ribbons. All white grounds with dainty rose patterns and wide satin edges. Excellent for millinery, girdles, etc.

29c. Mesaline Ribbons, 19c. a Yard
5 1/4 inches wide, extra quality mesaline ribbons, full of luster, popular for millinery, children's sashes and all kinds of crush bows. In white, pink and blue.

Sale of Black Velvet Ribbons.
Black satin back velvet Ribbons, popular for hat and dress trimmings.
No. 15-2 1/4 inches wide, regularly 80c., at 29c. a piece.
No. 15-2 1/4 inches wide, regularly 49c., at 35c. a piece.
No. 30-3 1/4 inches wide, regularly 60c., at 40c. a piece.
No. 40-4 1/4 inches wide, regularly 65c., at 45c. a piece.
No. 60-6 1/4 inches wide, regularly 75c., at 49c. a piece.
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Street Floor, East Building.

Women's Gloves—Three Special Offerings

NOTHING is quite so embarrassing to a well-dressed woman as to find a hole or a break in her Gloves when her costume otherwise is perfect. It costs but little to keep the Glove box well filled if you buy in this beautiful Daylight Glove Store.

10-Button Milanese double-finger tip Silk Gloves; white only, at 60c., worth \$1.00.

50c. two-clasp double finger tip heavy embroidered back Silk Gloves; white only, at 38c.

Full elbow length Lisle Gloves, white and black, 35c.

Street Floor, Court, West Building.

Women's \$3 to \$6 Low Shoes, \$1.98

ONE THOUSAND PAIRS of low shoes that are not to be reordered, in various styles and leathers. The size range in some of the styles is slightly broken, but all sizes in the lot. They are arranged on tables according to size, to make selection easy. Early choosing is advisable, as every pair is a bargain.

Women's Gun Metal Oxfords, Special at \$2.24.
Soft and cool gun metal, Gibson style, plain forepart, turn soles, Cuban heels.

Women's \$4.00 Oxfords, \$2.95.
Patent leather forepart with fawn cloth back, out steel button at side, welted and stitched soles, leather Louisa heels.

Second Floor, West Building.

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8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. Velvet Rugs, \$15.00 instead of \$19.50.	9 x 12 ft. Body Brussels Rugs, \$21.50 instead of \$30.00.
8 1/2 x 10 1/2 ft. Wilton Rugs, \$29.50 instead of \$35.00 and \$45.00.	9 x 12 ft. Wilton Rugs, \$29.50 instead of \$39.50.
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Colored Muslin Curtains, 49c. & 89c. Pr.

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